Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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Confused Frontier: When candidate Kennedy last year quoted an old Chinese saying to confound Ike, Nixon and the GOP, he scarcely anticipated that his erudition would boomerang—at least at so early a date.

For Republicans tartly recall that the Democratic aspirant, in his effort to discredit the Eisenhower regime, drew on a Chinese sage, as follows: "Much noise and confusion on the steps, but nobody comes through the door."

Nearly three months have come and gone, yet only a couple of lesser New Frontier items have passed Congress and, as far as anyone can see, the political landscape is featured mainly by a tumult of Presidential messages and Madison-Avenue publicity stunts—all on the White House doorstep.

Behind this uproar, however, are discernible signs that harmony does not reign within the new Establishment. Alarums and excursions appear on Capitol Hill, to wit:

Leon Keyserling, former President Harry Truman's chief economic adviser, and darling of the liberals, came right out and told a House committee that the Kennedy economic program will fail to invigorate the economy or reduce unemployment and will leave us with as much joblessness in 1962 as there is now.

Senator George A. Smathers (D.-Fla.), an on-again-off-again conservative who campaigned eloquently for Kennedy, now sings a conservative tune as he arraigns the left-wing New Frontier tax plans (see story below). Meanwhile, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), who didn't back Kennedy and has not repented his stand, rakes the Kennedy tax program fore and aft. As the story goes, the President had Byrd in for a talk, tried to dazzle the Virginia veteran by putting on a show of efficiency, but, of course, failed.

As for foreign policy, the Democratic liberals privately exhibit great concern over Kennedy's "stiff stand" on Laos. At a party the other day, a noted liberal pundit was heard deploring *sotto voce* the President's "brinkmanship." On the other hand, the official GOP stand against any Laos coalition including Communists serves as a grim warning.

Finally, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are reportedly "fit to be tied" by continuation of nuclear test ban talks. The Chiefs want an end to the ban, and quick. "No testing of nuclear weapons in the past twenty-eight months," reportedly exclaimed one. "That's intolerable. We can't wait any longer."

Sellout of China? A sensational Associated Press story from London last week threw Congress into an uproar and drew comment from the President at his news conference the same day (April 12). The AP reported: Kennedy had told Macmillan that the US will not oppose United Nations debate next fall on Red China's bid for a seat in the UN—"a reversal of long-standing policy."

The story, knowing newsmen say, was obviously fed out to the press by the British Foreign Office which is promoting Red China's admission into the UN. The explosive AP dispatch said "informed diplomats" (a phrase to cloak the Foreign Office) claimed Kennedy also told Macmillan that he (Kennedy) needs "at least 12 months to prepare Americans to accept Red China admission to the UN." However, the American President told the British Prime Minister that the US "at this time" would not weaken its support of the Formosa Chinese Nationalist regime.

The "informed diplomats" (in the dispatch) suggested "one possible avenue" for easing the admission of Peiping into the UN—for the US to pull out the 7th Fleet, as well as the US land and air forces on Formosa. This is what Red China demands as a sine qua non *to entering the UN.*

This British press maneuver—say American journalists—was timed to break under cover of the massive publicity about the Soviet space exploit. Apparently the British calculated the "man in space" news would dwarf the China story and little adverse reaction from Americans would follow.

If so, the calculation fizzled. The Washington *Evening Star* splashed the AP story on its front page. The President in his press conference denied the accuracy of the China story as far as the claim the US has altered its policy was concerned. But Republicans found Kennedy's statement unsatisfactory, with one GOP leader commenting, "Well, this could mean anything."

Senate GOP leader Everett Dirksen and House GOP leader Charles Halleck announced they would immediately seek a declaration by Congress opposing admission of Red China to the UN. They forecast "overwhelming" adoption of such a declaration—similar joint congressional statements have been supported almost unanimously in previous years. Republicans say if the grass roots are alerted, a

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massive mail from home to Congress should back up such congressional action.

Grass Roots Sentiment: The Easter recess has actually brought a revelation to many Democratic Congressmen who were politicking back home over the holidays: they have discovered that, while the President is personally popular, the people have no enthusiasm for his legislative program, particularly his wild-spending bills.

According to Willard Edwards of the Chicago *Tribune* (April 13), one Democratic Senator, a moderate on economic matters, said, after touring several states, there was a "wave of opposition" to Kennedy's high-spending programs. He remarked that among those liberal Democrats who face almost certain defeat next year, because of their close association with the Kennedy program, is Senator Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.), who has served in Congress for over 49 years.

> **"Florida is gone for good as far as national candidates are concerned," the Democratic Senator went on, and "Texas will never again elect a liberal Senator."**

The opposition in Texas to Kennedy's program has even jarred ultra-liberal Senator Ralph Yarborough (D.-Tex.), who said he had toured Texas rural areas but "never heard a word in favor of the President's program."

Other Congressmen back from their vacations reported similar observations; many ventured the opinion that the Republicans were bound to make large gains in 1962.

Cuba: President Kennedy apparently threw the anti-Castro Cuban leaders, both here and on the island, into a state of despair and confusion last week with his press conference remarks in which he flatly rejected support of an invasion of the island by anti-Communist Cubans or US intervention "under any circumstances."

What compounds the Cuban confusion is that many of the exiles took encouragement from a State Department white paper (HUMAN EVENTS, April 14) which strongly intimated that we would support such an invasion. Regarding Kennedy's remarks, Mario Kohly, one of the most respected of the anti-Castro leaders, told HUMAN EVENTS: "After what President Kennedy said, the anti-Castro leaders with whom I am in constant contact are very upset and confused."

Senator Homer Capehart (R.-Ind.) told HUMAN EVENTS: "As I have stated already, President Kennedy's news conference announcement was one of the most unfortunate White House statements in recent history. In effect this statement encourages Castro. We know that the Russians and the other Communist nations are supplying his regime, and for the President to say flatly that we won't support the anti-Communists can do nothing but to strengthen Castro's hand and discourage his enemies."

Algeria: "If De Gaulle pulls out the million French settlers from Algeria, as he threatened last week, that country will gradually slide back to economic conditions comparable to those of a century ago, when French settlement and investment first began to transform and industrialize the tribal society of that colony"—so observed Dr. Karl Brandt in an interview with HUMAN EVENTS. From 1958 to last January, Dr. Brandt served as one of the three-member Council of Economic Advisers (the others were Raymond J. Saulnier and Henry C. Wallich) to President Eisenhower, and he is a long-time authority on the development of colonial areas. Brandt went on to report that, during a trip to Europe one month ago, he heard economists talking of the recent exodus of many Frenchmen from their former colony of Morocco and the very adverse economic consequences there.

Brandt ventures a thought that the De Gaulle utterance may not be a mere idle threat. France has a labor shortage. The over one million French emigrants in Algeria, says the former Eisenhower adviser, are "good, sturdy, skilled workers," who would be a helpful addition to the French labor force if they returned to the motherland. But, Brandt predicts, the effect of their departure on North Africa would be calamitous.

Labor Front: Big Labor's drive for its election payoff is now centered on the powerful post of general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board—an official (whose job came into being under the Taft-Hartley Act) authorized to act on his own in prosecuting "unfair labor practices" of employers and labor unions.

The position is regarded as the second most influential in the government dealing with labor-management relations, and Big Labor wants a man of its choosing placed there now.

The present general counsel is Stuart Rothman, of Minnesota, former chief lawyer of the Labor Department. He was an Eisenhower appointee to a four-year term expiring in July, 1963. Rothman has friends among labor leaders and business executives, as well as in Congress. No charges have been made against him save that he is a Republican.

Being backed for the post by the Walter Reuther wing of organized labor is Bernard Dunau, formerly an NLRB attorney, now a free-lance lawyer for unions. He has appeared for labor clients in important court proceedings, notably with Arthur Goldberg (now Secretary of Labor) in the steel-union injunction case of late 1959.

Supporters of Rothman claim the general counsel post is "protected" by law from purely political displacement. Other authorities say there is doubt, but if the Rothman ouster is attempted there would surely be a resounding hassle on the subject. The building-trades unions, backbone of the old AFL, are counted on Rothman's side, as opposed to the old CIO industrial unions, led by Reuther.

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One argument by labor-legal experts against Rothman's summary displacement is that the legal status of his successor and his official acts could be clouded.

Texas: National news publications, HUMAN EVENTS included, noted last week that Texas' Democratic interim Senator William Blakley (who will face Republican John Tower in the June 4 runoff for the seat) is conservative. But Tower backers are supplying reasons why Texas conservatives should prefer their man. The Tower camp charges that Blakley, if elected to a full term, will come under the influence of Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

As proof, they cite Blakley's voting record during his first (1957) interim appointment, when he voted 100 per cent with LBJ. He voted with ultra-liberal Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.) on seven out of eight votes—88 per cent of the time.

Also, it is pointed out, Blakley's campaign manager, Jim Blundell, was Lyndon Johnson's front floor manager when Johnson was seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination in Los Angeles last July. Blundell's assistant in the Blakley campaign, Terrell Allen, was an administrative assistant to LBJ for six years.

According to the literature put out by Tower backers in El Paso, Blakley has little stomach for the Senate seat. It says he "was pushed into the Senate race by LBJ and Mr. Sam in order to keep (pro-Ike and anti-LBJ ex-Governor) Allan Shivers from running."

Tax Revolt: When the Administration last week delayed making public and official its detailed plans for business depreciation allowances, observers saw in the procrastination White House fear of a mounting revolt, not the least among Democrats, against the liberal ideas of Kennedy's chief tax expert, newly confirmed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stanley Surrey. (HUMAN EVENTS has warned in recent issues of the radical concepts of this Harvard professor.)

What touched off the delay, in all probability, was a slashing attack by Senator Smathers, one of the Administration's principal legislative wheel horses, on the "tax credit" concept of depreciation held by Surrey (whose confirmation had been held up for weeks by an angry Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Harry Byrd).

Smathers charged that the "tax credit" plan of Surrey is "admittedly a type of subsidy." (The plan would give 15 per cent credit against taxes for capital expenditures in excess of their depreciation allowances. Firms in a strong financial position could take advantage of the plan. Weaker firms could not.) It is, he said, "untried, and its results are unpredictable and cannot fail to be discriminatory against the small or inadequately financed taxpayer."

Smathers wants to know why the Administration is pushing such a plan, while ignoring the bill which he and Representative Eugene J. Keogh (D.-N.Y.) offer to give businessmen an incentive to invest in new plants and equipment. The Smathers-Keogh measure proposes a broadened depreciation, with business given permission to write off, for tax purposes, the entire cost of new equipment in as little as five years. Business interests, which are chilly towards the tax credit concept, welcome the Smathers-Keogh measure. As Smathers says, "The differences between a proposed tax credit plan and depreciation reform are fundamental and serious."

In Reutherland: Michigan, without former Governor G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams, hasn't seemed to change much: the same old liberalism is still strongly in evidence. Recently, for example, officials of Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers starred in a pacifist show, euphemistically called "Survival, Disarmament and Your Job," for over 100 key trade unionists in Michigan. Almost all the speakers emphasized pacifism, especially UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey in a speech entitled "Labor's Stake in Peace." The UAW underscored the "peace" theme with the showing of the film "On the Beach," which portrays the horrors of nuclear war.

Meanwhile, Governor John Swainson, Reuther's hand-picked successor to Williams, forbade the showing of "Operation Abolition."

This anti-Red film, produced by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, depicts the Red-led riots against the Committee in San Francisco last May. The security division of Michigan's Police Department wanted the film to be seen in public high schools, but Swainson ordered the police not to show the film—or even lend it out.

When questioned, the Governor admitted that he hadn't even seen the film, but said he had been advised of its contents by his "staff."

While members of the Michigan legislature conceded the Governor could constitutionally stop the showing of the film, they still decided to show Swainson what they thought of his decision; both houses adopted a resolution to see a special showing of "Operation Abolition."

Labor Disputes Mediation: Mediation in labor-management disputes by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is in for a leftward switch. That is foreshadowed by Kennedy's appointment of William E. Simkin as director of the Service.

In an interview, Simkin said that the Federal government should play a "more active and aggressive" part in labor-management disputes; that mediators should do what they can to implement government (that is, Administration) policies.

GORDON L. McDONOUGH, Republican Congressman from California: "I find HUMAN EVENTS a source of very valuable information not found elsewhere."

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Mediation, pure and simple, is official help to disputants to reach agreements under their own steam. Any pressure applied by a third party, especially the powerful United States Government, is a step and a big one toward compulsory arbitration.

Kennedy Administration policy toward organized labor is beneficent, while Administration leaders indicate they are skeptical of the good intentions of business. So, if mediators attempt to promote this particular Administration policy, where will that leave the employer? The result could well be refusal by employers to accept the Service's offers to help, leading to some sort of compulsory arbitration.

Another development drawing attention is that the Service is moving increasingly under influence of the Labor Department. Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg had a hand in the Simkin appointment, and the Secretary himself has been quick to throw Federal authority into several industrial disputes.

The Mediation Service prior to 1947 was a division of the Labor Department, but the Taft-Hartley Act, enacted in that year over President Truman's veto, established the Service as an independent agency, with these words written into the law:

"The Director and the Service shall not be subject in any way to the jurisdiction or authority of the Secretary of Labor or any official or division of the Department of Labor."

Reason for that mandate: complaints that under the FDR and Truman Administrations official mediation had become biased in favor of labor unions—under Labor Department influence. Is the cycle in for another complete go-around?

Capitol Camera: California Democrats, smarting over losing the state in last November's Presidential election, are going about "setting things right." The Democrats recently passed in the State Assembly a bill which would tighten absentee voter requirements (Vice President Richard Nixon won the state on the strength of absentee voters, who tend to be Republican). Also, Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown signed a bill relaxing literacy requirements for voting (which will increase the number of strongly Democratic Mexican-American voters).

• *Kennedy's hope for medicare legislation has dimmed since Easter; returning members report the grass roots are not favorable. Reasons*: (1) *Effective drive against socialized medicine by the American Medical Association;* (2) *failure of the White House Conference on medicare, held in January, to alter the climate of public opinion.*

• On the Hill, *Roll Call* says Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles, when he was an advertising man, tried to *sell* refrigerators to the Eskimos; today, as State Department functionary, he tries to *give* refrigerators to the Eskimos.

• *Jack Stiles of Michigan is getting much credit for the "good-on-balance" GOP showing in the recent St. Louis mayoralty race (in which the GOP vote doubled over four years ago, despite the fact that a colorless candidate was picked to face a popular Democratic incumbent). Stiles has been carrying on a one-man crusade with the Republican National Committee for the GOP to get out its vote by adopting the methodical—and effective—organizational tactics with which the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education assures a big vote for liberal candidates.*

• It is noted that Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, who wants to tell owner George Preston Marshall whom he should hire to play for the Washington Redskins, and who is becoming known as the big patronage boss of the New Frontier, has again emerged as a "busy body." Without being invited to do so, Udall sent a message to the Senate Labor and Education Committee telling the Senators what he—Udall—wanted in the Federal aid to education bill.

• *Lee Loevinger, the trust buster for the Kennedy Administration, reportedly has a real dyed-in-the-wool anti-business mentality. He is a political appointee, owing his job to the fact that he was a law partner of defeated Minnesota Governor Orville Freeman. Minnesota was one of the few farm states that went for Kennedy during the election.*

• Senator Spessard L. Holland (D.-Fla.) and House Minority Leader Charles E. Halleck will be honored April 28—for their outstanding contributions toward good government—at the annual awards banquet of the American Good Government Society. The banquet will get under way at 9 p.m. (cocktails at 7 p.m.) in Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel. Tickets, at $20 each, may be obtained from the Society, 810 Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.

• *Many leading Republicans were unhappy that "Adventures on the New Frontier," an hour-long television show which was strongly pro-Kennedy, was sponsored by Bell & Howell. President of the company is Charles Percy, a leader of the "modern" wing of the GOP and chairman of the platform committee at the* 1960 *convention. Percy's defense*: *"I was in Europe when the program was arranged and didn't have anything to do with it. It won't happen again."*

• Texas Republicans have quietly told Nixon, who offered to come in and campaign for John Tower, "no thanks."

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When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . .

THE WHO, WHAT, HOW AND WHY OF YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

This is a report to readers who want to know more about HUMAN EVENTS.

Who founded it? When was it born? With how much capital? What is its bias? What extra services does it offer?

Frank C. Hanighen, founder of HUMAN EVENTS and its editor-publisher, was born in Omaha, Nebraska. One of the many honors that has come to him was to be named "Omaha All-American Citizen," in official ceremonies in March, 1958.

Hanighen went to Harvard where he was captain of the tennis team. In the 1930's, he was first a book editor at Dodd Mead and then a roving European correspondent stationed in Paris. He returned to the U.S.A. in 1940, but went back to Europe again in 1942 on a special assignment for the Reader's Digest. He has written many magazine articles and is the author of three books—"Santa Ana, Napoleon of the West," "Merchants of Death," and "How to Save $7.5 Billion a year."

HUMAN EVENTS was started in February, 1944. Its capital was $500; its office and workshop, the Hanighen bedroom. The official launching took place at a luncheon in Chicago given by General Robert E. Wood, chairman of Sears Roebuck. Guests, besides Hanighen, were Colonel Charles A. Lindberg, Sterling Morton, Colonel Robert R. McCormick, General Thomas S. Hammond, Clay Judson, and W. H. Regnery, Sr. Each guest ordered HUMAN EVENTS sent to friends. That charter subscription list—120 persons—is as follows:

Herbert Hoover	Avery Brundage	A. H. Meyer
Robert A. Taft	J. Howard Pew	L. R. Clausen
Pierre F. Goodrich	L. A. Beeghly	C. C. Moseley
Edwin S. Webster, Jr.	Chester O. Wanwig	Philip M. McKenna
Harry L. Bradley	Edgar M. Queeny	E. L. Kurth
Sewell Avery	Jasper Crane	Hughston M. McBain
Raymond Moley	A. C. Mattei	J. W. Clise
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Cecil B. de Mille	H. C. Cullen	Lamar Fleming, Jr.
Duncan Stewart	H. L. Hunt	Gen. Chas. G. Dawes
Burton F. Peek	J. Peter Grace	the Beans
Frank R. Seaver	Lee de Forest	of Minneapolis
A. G. Heinsohn, Jr.	Pierre S. DuPont	Dr. Donald J. Cowling
the Milliken family	Thomas C. Coleman	Walter Harnischfeger
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C. C. Haffner, Jr.	Allan Hancock	Albert Hawkes
Otto K. Eitel	J. W. Kieckhefer	F. A. Jostes and others
	Hubbard Russell	

The distinguished nature of its readership is a characteristic HUMAN EVENTS has never lost.

Felix Morley, author of "Freedom and Federalism" and other books, was co-editor from 1945 to 1950, and Frank Chodorov, author of "The Rise and Fall of Society" and other books was associate editor from 1951 to 1954.

In 1954, Hanighen invited James L. Wick to become executive publisher. Wick, newspaper editor and publisher, was national defense specialist for the Republican National Committee during the 1940 Presidential campaign and was on Governor Dewey's research staff during the 1944 campaign. In 1952, he wrote a book analyzing the 1940, 1944, and 1948 campaigns, entitled "How NOT to Run for President."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN

JAMES L. WICK

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THE ACID TEST

The acid test of a publication's value is to read today what it published 5, 10 and 15 years ago.

HUMAN EVENTS took its forthright stand in the opening issue. An article by William Henry Chamberlin said:

"Russia is the new colossus on the European continent . . . You will have Russia in a position which no country has ever occupied in the history of Europe."

"Stalin is riding high . . . . Laying plans for dependent regimes in Poland, the Baltic and Balkan states is one of his minor preoccupations . . . . Germany, after Hitler falls, may be the scene of a far bigger tug-of-war."

Those statements were written a year before the Yalta Conference—at a time when FDR was telling White House visitors that we—the American people—must prove to Russia that the *United States* could be trusted.

If the advice of HUMAN EVENTS in that and succeeding issues had been heeded, Berlin would today be the capital of Free Germany instead of being an island in a Communist ocean. Much of the satellite areas would never have come under Soviet control.

HUMAN EVENTS all along disputed the contention that the Chinese Reds were "only agrarian reformers"; it urged support of Chiang Kai-shek. Had Truman, Acheson and Marshall paid attention to HUMAN EVENTS, 600 million Chinese would not now be slaves to the Communist tyranny.

Based upon its inside-Cuba contacts, HUMAN EVENTS was exposing Castro's Communism from the first days of his insurrection.

IS HUMAN EVENTS BIASED?

In reporting the news, HUMAN EVENTS is OBJECTIVE; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *NOT* IMPARTIAL. It looks at events through eyes that are BIASED in favor of limited constitutional government, states rights, private enterprise and individual freedom.

Those principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

"LISTENING POSTS" EVERYWHERE

News flows to HUMAN EVENTS from every bureau and agency in Washington. In many government offices regarded as "hotbeds of liberalism" there are officials or employees who are avid devotees of HUMAN EVENTS. They phone—sometimes from outside pay stations—to tell us about the "goings on."

From "listening posts" in every state and foreign capital come background reports that enable us to give depth to our commentaries.

From the ton of news passing over our editorial desks every week the wheat is sifted from the chaff so readers can get the significant items of news in half an hour's reading per week.

Privately circulated newsletters performing similar services cost from $24 to $150 a year.

AMERICA'S GREATEST DO-IT-YOURSELF ORGANIZATION

The HUMAN EVENTS clientele constitutes a vast army fighting for good government and a sound economy. There are 437 Congressional districts in the U.S.A.; an average district has 112 dedicated HUMAN EVENTS subscribers. They write their Congressmen; they make speeches; they join political organizations where they soon become influential leaders. A famous newspaper columnist whose writings appear regularly in HUMAN EVENTS said after completing a nationwide tour in which he ran into many subscribers:

"HUMAN EVENTS is America's greatest do-it-yourself organization. The slogan of its clientele is: Do it yourself. Get your friends to do it. That's how Great Revolutions are started."

The writings of America's most distinguished political commentators appear regularly in the columns of HUMAN EVENTS. Among them:

Raymond Moley	Rosalie Gordon
Fulton Lewis, Jr.	William Henry Chamberlin
Holmes Alexander	Frank Chodorov
Constantine Brown	Edna Lonigan
Vic Riesel	Frederic Nelson
John Temple Graves	Paul Jones
Westbrook Pegler	Morley Cassidy
Walter Trohan	James Jackson Kilpatrick
Willard Edwards	Howard Buffet
John Synon	

INSPIRATION FOR "REVOLT ON THE CAMPUS"

The conservative "Revolt on the Campus" * owes much of its impetus to HUMAN EVENTS. Its beginning is usually credited to an article entitled "For Our Children's Children," published in HUMAN EVENTS on September 6, 1950. The author, Frank Chodorov, suggested that the time was ripe for student revolt against the prevailing liberal orthodoxy in the colleges. He suggested organization of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists. The idea was a shot out into space with only the dimmest hope that anything would come of it. But "ideas have consequences!" The response, only a dribble

* The "Revolt on the Campus" is the title of a forthcoming book to be published soon by the Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. Author is M. Stanton Evans, who at 26 was named editor of the Indianapolis News. Prior to going to Indianapolis, Evans was for three years managing editor of HUMAN EVENTS. He has played an important role in activating conservative youth.

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at first, grew until about a year later, Frank C. Hanighen signed the articles of incorporation for the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists (ISI), and temporary headquarters—desk space—was set up in the HUMAN EVENTS office.

The secretary—to be paid only when and if funds permitted—was Vic Milione. Today, under Milione's brilliant guidance, ISI has 12,000 members in 54 colleges and is located—appropriately—on Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Another youth organization is Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), headed by Douglas Caddy. YAF has 21,000 members in 115 colleges.

On March 3rd of this non-election year, YAF held a rally in Manhattan Center, New York, filling its 4,000 seats and turning away 3,000. Next year, it expects to fill Madison Square Garden—and it undoubtedly will. The liberals and communists used to be able easily to get out such crowds in New York City. Now they can do so only with great effort and only at the peak of excitement in hot political campaigns. Conservative youth now can perform this feat during a "quiet" period.

Today the dynamic political force among college students is conservatism, not liberalism. Furthermore, it is an uncompromising conservatism, not the "modern" Republican variety. As a result, liberals have discovered that their days of campus thought-control are over.

HUMAN EVENTS is the most popular political journal in many college libraries, and on many fraternity, sorority and dormitory reading tables. In its pages, students find the factual material and philosophical reasoning to "talk back" to leftwing professors.

HUMAN EVENTS has been an inspiration to conservative-minded clergymen resisting the efforts of the Social Gospel forces which seek to convert the church congregations of the nation into chapter houses of the Americans for Democratic Action.

HOW HUMAN EVENTS GROWS

Today HUMAN EVENTS has more than 50,000 subscribers—essentially the business, professional and political leadership of the nation. In Washington, HUMAN EVENTS is carefully read in the White House, in Congress, in the embassies, many of whom airmail it to their home governments.

HUMAN EVENTS has grown almost entirely because one-person-tells-another. Not being subsidized, HUMAN EVENTS has had very little money to spend on advertising and promotion—none at all until recently—yet readership has steadily climbed. Each new subscriber became a missionary seeking to convert all his friends and acquaintances. As one of a thousand examples, the late Richard A. Froehlinger, president of the Arundel Corporation, Baltimore, a large construction company, used to shut off his telephone every Friday afternoon so he could write letters about HUMAN EVENTS. He mailed 200 reprints a week for several years before his death.

Many subscribers, after they have read HUMAN EVENTS, mail the separate sections to friends and acquaintances. Recipients often are deeply grateful because they discover that HUMAN EVENTS, besides telling them what is happening in the nation's capital, also tells them WHAT TO DO about issues on which they have strong convictions.

Hundreds of subscribers make a practice of giving $1 five-week subscriptions to persons whose activity they would like to enlist.

One of our readers, who calls himself our "No. 1 salesman," says whenever a discussion gets around to politics, he interrupts: "By the way, have you ever read a Washington newsletter called HUMAN EVENTS?" If the listener replies "No," our friend says:

"Why, man, YOU HAVEN'T LIVED. I'm going to have sent to you a five-week subscription. That will cost me ONE dollar, but I'll give you TWO dollars if after reading it, you don't send in a full year's subscription. That's how sure I am that you'll love HUMAN EVENTS."

That energetic fan has been responsible for a host of subscriptions in the Pacific Northwest.

This MULTIPLY-YOURSELF influence was dramatized by a reader who wrote:

"Your reminder that HUMAN EVENTS costs only 24 cents a week—less than one pack of cigarettes—needled me one day into figuring out how much I spend for cigarettes. I got a shock. As a 2-pack smoker, I spend 60 cents a day—$219 a year. I have to do penance by spending at least as much for HUMAN EVENTS. Enclosed find a check for $225 to pay for 18 one-year subscriptions. I'm sending them to 18 leaders in this community. They should have been reading HUMAN EVENTS long ago. I'm sorry I was so late in thinking of sending HUMAN EVENTS to them."

HUMAN EVENTS SERVICES

HUMAN EVENTS receives many letters asking for a description of several services offered by HUMAN EVENTS.

Among them:

1. Recordings of Congressional Interviews.

Each week, an editor of HUMAN EVENTS interviews a member of Congress or a national personality. The session —question and answer—takes 12½ minutes, exactly right for a 15-minute program on your local radio station. The recordings may be played at your club meeting or in your home. You can buy it on either a weekly or monthly basis. The price for one recording each week is $5; for one recording per month, $6. You get a refund of $1 if the tape is returned.

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2. Political Action Conferences.

HUMAN EVENTS plans to hold two two-day Political Action Conferences per year: a Summer Conference July 14th and 15th—when Congress is in its concluding weeks; a Conference next January 5th and 6th—as Congress is opening its 1962 session. The Conferences begin on Friday morning at 9 a. m. and end Saturday night at 10 p. m. Members of Congress lead seminar-type sessions. Admission by advance application only. Special rates to college students. For information, write HUMAN EVENTS.

3. Reprints of HUMAN EVENTS articles.

Many HUMAN EVENTS articles have a sale of from ten thousand to one million copies. They have stirred and inspired thousands of persons who might otherwise never have become interested in fighting for freedom.

"Pamphleteering"—which this device is—popularized the principles of freedom in colonial times and in the early days of the Republic.

"Pamphleteering" is the means by which the underground is today preserving the spirit of freedom in communist countries.

"Pamphleteering" has returned to popularity in recent years as the method by which people at the Grass Roots can combat the managed economy centralized government programs which the pseudo-intellectuals seek to impose upon the American people. "Pamphleteering" promises to be a major weapon in resisting the new Frontier.

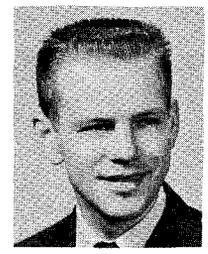
4. HUMAN EVENTS School of Journalism.

James A. Garfield once said the ideal college would be a log in the woods with a student sitting on one end and Mark Hopkins, the Socratic teacher, sitting on the other end.

The HUMAN EVENTS School of Journalism is little more than that. It is not accredited. No credits are given. But this informal "school"—if it can be called that—aims to discover and train talented young men and women interested in political journalism. They will come to Washington for three months, six months, or a year. Applications for the SUMMER SESSION are invited. Scholarships available.

The purpose of the school is to give potential journalists a background course in the operations of the Federal government. Leading members of Congress, Washington news correspondents, and visiting VIP's express their opinions and tell their experiences in question and answer sessions. Students attend press conferences and Congressional Committee hearings. They learn from first-hand observation about the powerful forces pressuring law-makers and government agencies. Writing assignments are given. To develop habits of thoroughness, each student is given a single subject as his specialty.

On account of the sharp shift in public opinion, the surplus today in the writing field, especially newspapers, is of liberals. The critical shortage is of conservative writers. The HUMAN EVENTS School is intended to increase the supply of well-trained conservative writers.



FRANKE

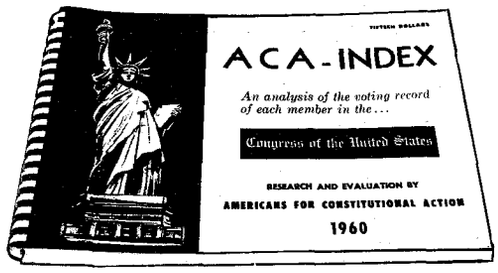
CADDY

SCHULZ

The first class—summer of 1957—consisted of David Franke, from Delmar Junior College, Corpus Christi, Texas; Douglas Caddy, from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; and William Schulz, from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

David Franke is now an assistant editor of National Review. Douglas Caddy is executive director of the Young Americans for Freedom. William Schulz is assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr.

BOOKS OFFERED BY HUMAN EVENTS


ACA-INDEX
An analysis of the voting record of each member in the...
Congress of the United States
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION BY
AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION
1960

The *ACA-Index*, published by HUMAN EVENTS, is the most explosive political document to come off the press in many years. It gives the vote of each member on every critical roll call between 1953 and 1959. It rates each Congressman's record on such subjects as inflation, economy, government competition with private business and other issues. This encyclopedia of information should be in every library and newspaper office, every high school and college, every chamber of commerce office, every union local. The Index was compiled by Americans for Constitutional Action of which Admiral Ben Moreell is Chairman. The Board of Trustees, besides Admiral Ben Moreell, includes:

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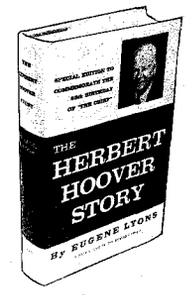

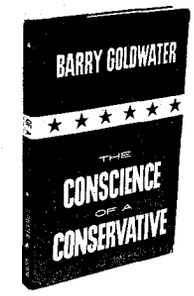

The Herbert Hoover Story ($5.90, HUMAN EVENTS) is the definitive biography of one of the great men of our time. It was written by Eugene Lyons, Senior Editor of the *Readers' Digest*. Give copies to schools and libraries as well as to each member of your family.

The Story of Fulton Lewis ($2, HUMAN EVENTS) is the thrilling story of the most influential voice on the air. A prime objective of the liberals and the labor bosses has been to drive Lewis off the air. In many cities they have succeeded. However, despite their enormous effort, he can still be heard five times a week on more than 350 Mutual stations.

The Conscience of a Conservative by Senator Barry Goldwater ($2 clothbound, 50c paperback). This book was expected to have a life of 6 or 8 weeks and to sell 5,000 or 10,000 copies. Instead, its sales have continuously mounted until now it is headed for the million mark. It is current No. 1 best seller among expositions of political philosophy.

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MULTIPLY yourself by mailing to someone else each section of HUMAN EVENTS, after you have read it.

HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

Foreign relations are not sudden things created by books or speeches or banquets. The history of nations is more important than their oratory.
—Herbert Clark Hoover

Vol. XVIII No. 16 — Section III April 21, 1961

Unwise Legislation

By Holmes Alexander

Three pieces of pre-Easter legislation, none of them good, will stand as the pillars of unwisdom by the 87th Congress.

Depressed Areas: This bill succeeded not on its merits, but on its propensities of log rolling—or, more exactly, pork barrel rolling.

Here is a plan to perpetuate unsuccess. A section of the bill reads, "No such assistance . . . unless . . . not otherwise available from private lenders or other Federal agencies on reasonable terms." As Congressman Alger of Dallas put it in debate: "Only poor risks need apply!"

The Republican conservatives opposed it and, with Democratic Southern conservatives, might have carried the day. But into the bill had been packed the odor of country pork, quite noticeably, with aid for rural depressed areas, mainly in the South.

Sikes of Florida: "We want to be certain that (money) will reach the small rural areas . . . tell us definitely, so that we may know exactly what this bill will do for the rural areas."

Cooley of N. C.: "Can we be unmindful . . . that hundreds of thousands, even millions, have been driven off the land? . . . there is at least some hope for those who have faithfully tilled our soil . . . etc. . . . etc."

Less Land—More Land: One of the first legislative victories of the Kennedy Administration was the Feed Grains bill—which paid farmers for not planting corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. But a few days later there came a bill for irrigation in the Southwestern States of New Mexico and California to increase the acreage of arable land.

Dependent (On the Federal Government) Children: Until the New Frontier, "dependent" children in the legislative sense meant those who had been orphaned, deserted or otherwise deprived of parents. The concept of parental and family responsibility remained. But last month we got a bill (H. R. 4884) to rephrase the Social Security Act "to include needy children of unemployed parents on the same basis as Federal grants are now available to needy children who have been deprived of parental support by the death, absence or incapacity of a parent."

GUESS WHO'LL WIN THE OSCAR FOR THE BEST SUPPORTING ROLE?

There's a difference! The needy orphan becomes a ward of the State (under Federal aids), and this is common charity. But when the child of living parents, even though unemployed, is paid money by the State, his loyalties shift. The State becomes an agent in the alienation of parental responsibility. We begin a new generation of Americans who are wards of the Government—a condition which we deplored when it appeared in Nazi Germany and is rumored to be so in Soviet Russia.

US Still Helps Castro

From the New York Daily News

Paul G. Hoffman, as head of the UN Special Fund, has signed an agreement with Fidel Castro's Red Cuba regime whereby the Special Fund is to help Cuba get away from heavy dependence on sugar by diversifying its farm production. The United States pays about 40% of the Special Fund's annual budget, which stands this year at about $47 million.

As a taxpayer, how do you enjoy helping to bankroll a UN agency which thus agrees to aid a mortal enemy of your country?

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Germany Ignored Economist Heller--And Prospered

From the Chicago Tribune

IMPOSING evidence has only recently come to light to show that leading New Deal economists, including Professor Walter W. Heller, are capable of giving some mighty bad advice. This is important because Mr. Heller is now chairman of President Kennedy's council of economic advisers.

The State Department has declassified a 1951 report in which Mr. Heller, Professor Alvin Hansen, and several others solemnly warned that the German economy could not possibly improve without a thorough immersion in Keynesian-New Deal philosophy [reported in HUMAN EVENTS March 17, 1961]. Events have proved that the forecast was silly.

The professors were members of a Marshall plan team whose mission was to tell the new German government how to manage its economy. Their 400 page report, said to be largely the work of Mr. Heller, expressed the opinion that the German economy was bogged down on a "sort of plateau" and that "proper measures must be taken if the possibilities [of further progress] are to be realized."

Fortunately for Germany, the Bonn government disregarded the report. In every important matter it kept on doing precisely what Mr. Heller and his colleagues said it should stop doing, and Germany has wound up better off than the report considered possible even if its recommendations had been followed.

The report said Germany would never achieve the necessary rate of industrial expansion if it continued to worry about inflation; that it should not "confuse war time inflation with the normal operations of peace time credit"; that it had an "excessive concern for price stability"; and that it was "overly timid" in allowing the creation of new credit.

Germany has continued to guard against inflation [as successfully, in fact, as any industrial country] and has kept a tight rein on the expansion of credit.

The report called for easy money and said that "a rate of interest high enough to stimulate any large volume of personal savings would seriously curtail investment."

Germany has kept a high rate of interest.

The report said that tax concessions granted to industry, such as depreciation allowances, were being abused and that in any case they represented only "an expenditure of tax funds which would otherwise have been collected by the government." Accordingly, the report said, a "compulsory investment program" would be more effective. Under the recommended program, all industries were to be assessed for the fund and the government was to distribute the money to industries where there was "a crying need for expansion."

The government did nothing of the kind.

The "key bottleneck" in German industrial expansion, the report said, was an inadequate supply of coal. It recommended vast government programs for stimulating the production of coal.

Little was done along this line. Coal has become a drug on the market and the problem has been how to dispose of the surplus.

The report proclaimed that "the nostalgic hopes . . . looking toward a revival of the 19th century role of the capital market are doomed to disappointment. The capital market plays no such role in any modern country and there is no prospect that it will."

The capital market is still functioning much as it always did, here as in Germany, in spite of persistent attempts to dislodge it.

Finally, the report drew a distinction between Germany, squeezed between too great a demand for imports and not enough exports, and the United States, "where there has never been any fear of a squeeze or an external drain."

Today, having disregarded all of Mr. Heller's recommendations, Germany has turned the tables on us. It has built up an enormous trade surplus, accumulated nearly 8 billion dollars in reserves, and the squeeze is on the United States—to such an extent, indeed, that we are begging Germany to help us out.

What actually happened just couldn't happen, according to Mr. Heller and others. They go on pretending that the United States must take the same medicine they prescribed for Germany even though Germany recovered precisely because it poured the nasty stuff down the drain.

The image: It's probably just a coincidence, according to columnist Don Maclean in the Washington *Daily News*, "but most of the White House license plates have the prefix 'JK' with the numbers."

Eleanor and Nationalist China

From the Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a United States delegate to the United Nations, proposes that the Chinese Nationalist UN delegation be limited to representing Formosa.

"The fiction of Formosa representing the Chinese people will not be acceptable at the next session," she said March 9 in a speech at the University of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Roosevelt said Communist China currently is unqualified for UN membership because of warlike declarations and invasion of Tibet. She pointed out that every nation desiring admittance to the UN must declare its peaceful intentions.

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Ted Kennedy's Plans

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Young Teddy Kennedy, the 28-year-old brother of President John and Attorney General Bob, has gone back to Massachusetts where he will serve for the next two years as Assistant District Attorney.

In 1962, it is no secret, Teddy will run for the House from John's old Congressional District, and herein lies an interesting story. Teddy is registered —for voting and political purposes—as living at 122 Bowdoin Street in Boston. So are John and Bobby, and their wives.

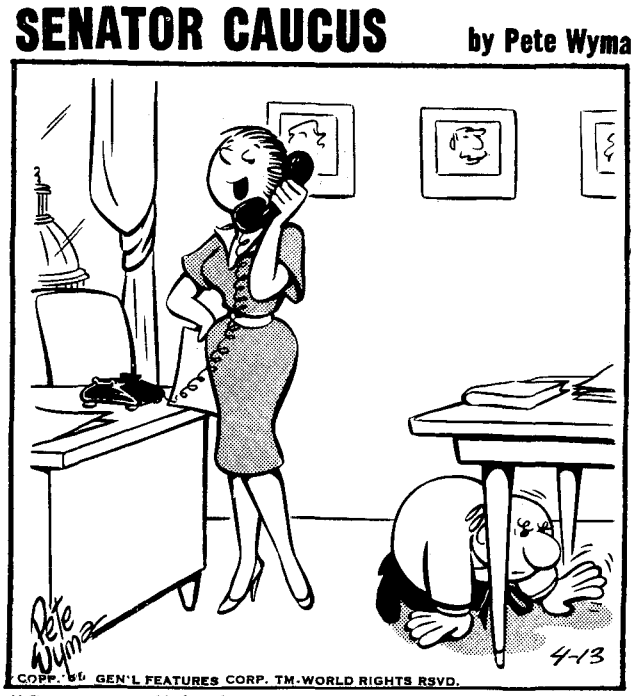
The truth of the matter is none of the three has ever lived for any period of time in the Bowdoin Street address, a dingy one-bed-room apartment that is almost always vacant. The apartment serves one purpose and one purpose only: to give the brothers Kennedy a political residence.

Protests have been made about what is technically a violation of the law, but nothing has ever been done about it. In March, some Massachusetts Democrats moved to bar Bobby from going to Los Angeles as a convention delegate on the grounds he was not a Bay State resident.

Bobby, it was pointed out, lived on a palatial Virginia estate, and at one time considered making the Old Dominion his political base.

Objections, too, were made for brother John's status as a Boston resident. While the then-Senator could properly call Hyannis Port his home, it would be stretching it a little for him to register from 122 Bowdoin Street, Boston. But he did.

The Senator's main residence was then a luxurious Georgetown house in Washington's most high-priced residential neighborhood. The only time in recent years he ever used the Boston flat was for an Ed Murrow Person-to-Person TV show.



"Can you call back later about that 3 billion dollar appropriation, Mr. Secretary? The Senator is still looking for a nickel he dropped this morning!"

Red Tours US Schools

High school and college students in the Philadelphia area recently got the full treatment on "peace" and "co-existence" from the Horse's Mouth, in the person of Vladimir Trifonov, Attache of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington, D. C. In a series of meetings sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, student audiences were told that the Soviet system was superior to ours because it was "progressing more rapidly" and because the government was able to spend large sums of money on necessary projects without endless debate. Similarly on disarmament, according to Diplomat Trifonov, the U.S.S.R. was able to act quickly without the necessity of consulting elements unfriendly to "peace."

According to a worker in the Pro-American Underground who attended one of the meetings, the representative of the American Friends Service Committee, who shared the platform with Mr. Trifonov, contented himself with urging greater "mutual trust," an expansion of the program for exchanging students, etc.

However, at the Neshaminy High School in Bucks County, the Soviet Attache ran into a hornet's nest. At the conclusion of his pitch for "peace," he invited questions from the audience. One boy wanted to know why, if Russia was devoted to peace, it had not paid its debt to the United Nations. "The money," Mr. Trifonov replied, "has already been sent but has not yet arrived." Another student asked why, "if you want peace, do you ship arms to Laos, blockade Berlin and intervene in Cuba." Mr. Trifonov explained that the U.S.S.R. gave help only when it was requested. "And you can't compare Laos with Cuba. One is in the Far East and one is in the Western Hemisphere."

Undeterred by this crusher, a student posed the big question: "Are Russian students allowed to hear American diplomats like we are hearing you?"

Mr. Trifonov let that one go. "I am not too clear on that," he said. "I've been out of Russia two years!"

It is easy to understand the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin's* reporter that "Trifonov looked like a man who wished he were far away."

Other meetings took place at the George School in Newtown, William Penn Center, Temple University, Friends Select School, William Penn Charter School and Germantown Friends School.

Philadelphia has recently been "off limits" for Soviet officials but the ban appears to have been lifted and, according to the AFSC spokesman, propaganda among school children is included in the privileges accorded Soviet guests.

REPRINTS of this section available: single copy 20c; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

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Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

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Censoring Racial Data on Birth Certificates

Should a person's race be made public on birth certificates?

New York City says "No."

The American Society of Newspaper Editors asked its members what they thought of the new regulation. Sentiment seems decisively critical. Here are a few comments quoted in the Washington *Daily News*:

"The reason given (for the ruling) is that members of minority groups might suffer discrimination. The same might be said of other public records—such as law suits, realty transfers and marriage licenses which individuals might wish to suppress."

—T. R. Waring
Charleston *News and Courier*

"The American Negro is being sold down the river by mushy-headed bleeding hearts.

"I believe thoroughly in integration. I believe every American is entitled to first class citizenship whether his ancestry is white, black or Oriental.

"But the Negro will never be a first class citizen until he takes pride in his ancestry instead of shame-facedly trying to hide it . . . .

"The action of the New York health authorities is doubly insulting:

• "They are saying in effect that it is disgraceful to be a Negro; that his racial label is something to hide . . . .

• "They are saying to the people of New York that they cannot be trusted with such information; that it must be reserved for the sacred eyes of a few elect bureaucrats whose sacerdotal doings must not be profaned by the rabble public.

"This is the kind of patronizing and totalitarian thinking that must be fought with every ounce of energy at our command."

—Ed Stone
Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*

". . . The case of proper identification under these circumstances is elemental, and needs no argument. Perhaps what does need to be emphasized . . . is that the word is identification, not censure, and it is unreasonable to seek to erase it.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others expressing concern over civil liberties should stop trying to submerge the identity of the Negro and concentrate on making him happier and prouder to be so identified."

—Dwight E. Sargent
New York *Herald Tribune*

"This business of tailoring or censoring public records for the benefit of various pressure groups has been building up for some time. It goes all down the line. Here's New York eliminating race from birth records. In some cities there is pressure to leave out any reference to race or color in police records. If this sort of practice continues, public records will be nothing but lists of meaningless and unidentifiable John Does.

"How vital should 'Vital Statistics' be? I can't see how anyone is being injured or discriminated against because his color is put down in public records.

"Most dangerous is: One set of records for the public, another confidential set for the health department. This sort of double bookkeeping is completely alien to a system of free government."

—John Sanford
Reno *Evening Gazette*

Summarized the Washington *Daily News*: "As for ourselves, we lost touch with far-out social uplifters years ago when, with at least partial success, they sought to prevent Washington School kids from singing 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River' and 'Old Black Joe.' The text book companies now substitute words like 'ole brother' for 'darkie' in these fine old songs, proving—if nothing else—that people are peculiar."

Political Bribery

Discussing the vote in the House of Representatives on the Minimum Wage Bill, Drew Pearson (April 3, 1961) mentions that the President went all out to crack the Southern majority against the bill.

Kennedy's key Southerner was Carl Vinson of Georgia.

The explanation, according to Pearson: "What most people didn't know was that the White House had just promised to place a vitally important contract for military transport planes at Marietta, Georgia."

Questions raised by the news item:

Should the use of defense expenditures by the White House to change votes be considered corruption and bribery?

The bigger government gets, the less freedom the elected representatives of the people have to vote as their own judgment dictates.

Hitler and Mussolini were masters of the art of rewarding followers and punishing enemies. Those who played ball with them got government contracts. The industrialists who stood out against them were finally forced to flee the country.

Drew Pearson is not noted for accuracy, but even if the Vinson story is false, the Washington press corps knows that Federal money is used to switch congressional votes.

How many columnists think it reprehensible?

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HUMAN EVENTS
-- What YOU Can Do --

The firm basis of government is justice, not pity.

—WOODROW WILSON

Vol. XVIII, No. 16 — Section IV April 21, 1961

Protecting Your Tax Dollar

In many instances the Congress has abdicated to the Executive Branch its constitutional responsibility for formally appropriating the expenditure of tax dollars. Now the Executive Branch, even with funds correctly appropriated for its use by the Congress, threatens to ignore its moral and legal obligations to expend tax dollars as economically as reasonably possible.

For an explanation of and a proposed remedy for the latter problem, we reprint immediately below this paragraph a statement by Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) as it appeared on pages 5122 *and* 5123 *of the* Congressional Record *for April* 6, 1961. *Following Senator Williams' statement, Representative Omar Burleson (D.-Texas) tells why and how Congress must reassume its responsibility for protecting the taxpayer's dollar.*

I AM VERY MUCH concerned over recent statements that have been released by the new Administration to the effect that Defense contracts and other types of government procurement contracts are to be directed to labor-distressed areas apparently without regard to the possibility that contractors in those areas may not always be the lowest bidder.

In this connection President Kennedy in a recent message to the Congress stated:

"And I have today sent a directive to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor, and the General Services Administration requesting prompt steps to improve the machinery by which Federal contracts can be channeled to firms located in labor surplus areas."

Lately there have been appearing in the press statements that the Defense Department and the General Services Administration would speed up their purchases and that they would try to channel their procurements into areas of substantial unemployment.

The General Services Administrator frankly stated that the aim was "to help ease the nation's economic plight."

Under this order, it is assumed that contracts on which competitive bids would normally be in order will now be negotiated with factories in these labor surplus areas, and the Administration will then direct procurements to those areas even though the cost to the Government under these negotiated contracts may be higher than the lowest available bids from other areas.

Apparently President Kennedy in issuing this directive overlooked an amendment which was incorporated in last year's Defense appropriation bill (Public Law 601 of the 86th Congress).

This amendment, as approved July 7, 1960, specifically prohibits any of the Defense Department appropriations for fiscal year 1961 being used for the purpose of directing contracts to areas to relieve economic dislocations.

I quote the language of this amendment as adopted:

> "Provided further, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of a price differential on contracts hereafter made for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations: Provided, however, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used except that, so far as practicable, all contracts shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder."

This provision specifically prohibits any of the appropriations contained in the Defense Appropriation Act of fiscal 1961 from being used for the payment of any contract which is negotiated and awarded to any manufacturer at prices higher than the lowest responsible bidder, and it prohibits any of the funds under the appropriation from being used for the payment of any price differentials on any contracts made for the purpose of relieving economic conditions.

Neither the Defense Department nor the General Services Administration is operating a relief agency. Their job is to buy the supplies of the Government at the lowest possible prices, and under the law this must be done at least as far as expenditures of the 1961 Defense appropriations are involved.

Furthermore, if this new policy were adopted as a standard procurement policy for the United States Government, it would mean the establishment of the greatest era of influence peddling this capital has ever known.

To adopt this procedure as standard buying practice would be an open invitation to contractors in surplus labor areas not to figure their prices down to levels where they would be the lowest bidders in order to obtain government business, but rather to establish their prices for all that the traffic would bear and then depend upon political influence at the congressional or state levels to bring pressure upon the procurement offices of the Defense Department and the General Services Administration to award the contracts to their states or congressional districts.

It has always been my contention that if a factory is operating below capacity and is located in a labor surplus area, there is no reason why it cannot bid on government procurement at prices as low as its competitors unless there is inefficiency in its management or unless it is depending on its ability to cash in on political influence.

For several years I have introduced legislation the purpose of which was to require that all procure-

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ment agencies of the United States Government be required to request competitive bids and to award contracts to the lowest responsible bidder (except only in those cases wherein the solicitation of competitive bids would not be feasible from a defense standpoint, such as in cases of the building of the first nuclear submarine, missiles, etc.).

I am today introducing legislation (S. 1514) which would establish this requirement as general law, and expressing the hope that this time the appropriate committee will see fit to approve this greatly needed legislation.

In the meantime, I am calling to the attention of the Executive Branch the law which is already in effect as far as expenditures under the 1961 Defense appropriations are involved.

I am today writing both the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration, calling their attention to this provision of Public Law 601 of the 86th Congress which specifically prohibits the awarding of contracts in labor surplus areas at prices higher than those available under responsible competitive bids.

At the same time I am writing the Comptroller General of the United States, asking his Department to give particular attention to see that this law as it affects the 1961 Defense appropriations is complied with.

What is Back-Door Spending?

By Congressman Omar Burleson (D.-Tex.)

When you hear the term "backdoor spending," it means the expenditure of Federal funds from the Federal Treasury which have not been directly appropriated by Congress. This is not to say that the Congress is not responsible, because in years past it has authorized the practice. These funds, however, are not included in the Federal Budget, nor are they appropriated by the Congress.

Prior to 1920 no one committee of the Congress had the authority for the over-all review of appropriated money to all the agencies of Government. In that year there was established the Appropriations Committee, and since then exclusive jurisdiction for annual spending has rested with this Committee.

In subsequent years, however, methods were found to circumvent annual appropriations, and there are now several methods whereby money from the Treasury of the United States can be spent without the Congress appropriating for it.

This comes about chiefly by the Congress having authorized numerous Departments and Agencies to borrow money directly from the Treasury and outside the annual Budget.

In addition to this method, continuing long-term programs costing hundreds of millions of dollars, having been approved by Congress, must be paid for each year. Many of these programs receive their support by direct appropriation, but it is the same as buying on the installment plan.

Another method of spending public funds without appropriation is that of note cancellation, whereby a Government agency's notes to the Treasury are cancelled without mention of an appropriation. Many times the Agency again borrows from the Treasury and bypasses annual budget review.

Still another method is practiced by those agencies which charge a fee for services performed. The agency receives appropriated funds for the payment of personnel, office space, and so forth, but uses funds collected to carry out its program, which monies are not subject to review by the Congress.

The Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 7, states:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law . . . ."

This provision was placed there by the authors of our Constitution to assure that expenditures from the public Treasury to carry out Congress' policies would be carefully weighed in terms of necessity, availability of revenue and solvency of our Nation.

There are two steps in the regular appropriation of money. First, Congress must authorize or establish a purpose and policy. The second step is to provide the amount of funds to carry out that purpose.

In 1949 a decision was made that the methods mentioned above were Constitutional and declared not to come under the definition of appropriations. Consequently the Congress lost control of the expenditure of billions of dollars annually.

At the beginning of the present Congress resolutions were introduced to overcome the decision in 1949, and to make the Rules of the House of Representatives clear that the House Committee on Appropriations has full jurisdiction and control over all annual expenditures.

After a hearing, the now enlarged Committee on Rules rejected the resolution by a vote of 8 to 6.

Efforts to bring about this reform will be continued, and until it is accomplished, a high percentage of the taxpayers' money, excluding national defense, will be spent by people not directly responsible to Congress and for purposes not directly under Congress' control.

Write letters to your Senators and Representatives demanding that the Congress prohibit back-door spending. Remind them that the authority for spending the taxpayer's dollar should rest only in the hands of elected public officials—not in the hands of the bureaucrats whose actions are never endorsed or rejected in the ballot box.

Follow Senator Williams' lead and write to the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the General Services Administration and the Comptroller General of the US protesting any attempt to eliminate competitive bidding for defense contracts—for which you must foot the bill.

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The Dangerous Illusion of Federal Aid

By Raymond Moley

IN A PREVIOUS column I used the word "tokenism" to describe most of the present proposals for Federal aid. A token according to Webster is "something that serves as a symbol." In terms of money payments it is merely an item to show "an acknowledgment of an obligation." In this case, applied to both party platforms and candidates, it is a promise made to win support in terms of votes. It is a political obligation and the bits of proposed benefits are really tokens to meet opulent political promises.

But such promises ignite great expectations and without analysis, the introduction of a bill in Congress is likely to create in the prospective beneficiaries much more heat than light.

I can bear witness to the heat engendered. For what I have written in opposition to Federal aid to elementary and secondary education has brought me many abusive letters. I am, it is said, an enemy of education, of the schools, of teachers and of progress. In a less vehement tone I am told that I know nothing of schools or of the vicissitudes of a teacher's life.

But perhaps the real enemy of education and of teachers is the politician who excites expectations without the means of satisfying them. Perhaps the friend is the person who tells the hard truth.

I shall illustrate my point by some actual figures embodied in the bills in Congress to carry out the President's school aid plan. These bills are Senate 1021 and House of Representatives 4970. The data are from the National Education Association and compiled by the Tax Foundation.

I use the figures for a quite well-to-do state, Ohio, and a state generally regarded as poor, Mississippi.

Since the amounts allocated are to apply to school construction and also to teachers' salaries I assume that the amount will be divided equally between the two purposes.

Ohio is scheduled to get $28 million in round numbers. That means under my assumption $14 million for construction. The amount planned to be spent on capital improvements under state and local expenditures for 1960-61 is $175 million. So the Federal aid would be about 7 per cent of what is needed. That $14 million must be spread over a very large state with thousands of schools.

In Ohio the average annual salary of teachers is $5,570. If the $14 million of Federal money is spread evenly the individual teacher would get 3 per cent more.

Mississippi would get enough to build 300 new classrooms that would be one-fifth of what is planned for new construction in 1960-61. Teachers in Mississippi get an average of $3,560 annually. Under the Kennedy plan their increase would be $380 per year.

But teachers and school boards in both states must remember that they must reckon with the citizens who must vote on new bond issues and elect school boards. It has been proven in many other lines of Federal aid that citizens, legislatures and even school boards are always deterred from raising taxes and taking more from citizens when Uncle Sam comes in with his bankroll. The tendency is to let Uncle Sam pay it.

I have been in Ohio and Mississippi within the past three months. And no one can tell me that in both states the increase in wealth is not enough to provide the new construction and the additional teachers' compensation which is needed.

Let us not delude ourselves. Federal aid for schools is an illusion, and a dangerous one.

Special Delivery

Secretary McNamara, Defense Department:

You'll discover that, to a Congressman, the only unessential military posts are those in some other Congressman's district. —Dad Dearborn

—in Chicago *Daily News*

Principle vs. Greed

By Congressman Walter Rogers (D.-Tex.)

It seems that we are living in the age of "aid." The dictionary in my office defines this much-used word as follows: "To help; to further. That which promotes or helps in something done; an extraordinary subsidy." I suppose there must have been eras of seeking "local aid," which were, no doubt, followed by eras in which people were seeking "state aid." But for the last several decades the trend seems to be away from the local and state levels and advanced to the Federal level.

It seems that all segments of the economy are pointing their efforts toward Washington for aid of some kind. And I would point out that there are no exceptions when all of the facts are brought out in the open. It is not only the poor and the low income groups that are seeking aid from the Capital City. The fact is that many very wealthy individuals and giant corporations who daily preach free enterprise and contribute generously to publications and programs bitterly denouncing government help and aids, maintain high-paid lobbyists in the Nation's Capital for the sole purpose of obtaining fat contracts and lucrative purchase orders that are to be paid for out of taxes wrung from the individual American.

During the recent debates on the area redevelopment bills, letters and telegrams were received by Members of Congress from Chambers of Commerce and municipal corporations all over this country, many of whom have soundly denounced excessive Federal spending and socialistic trends in the Federal government. It is difficult to understand how a socialistic program becomes less socialistic simply because one is allowed to participate in it.

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Helping Friendly Countries Battle Communists

By Paul Harvey

ANY major change in policy causes everyone around the office to bristle defensively. Each of us guards, with tenacious jealousy, our prescribed authority.

If an executive order says, "Mail room personnel will hereafter be responsible for emptying waste baskets," each stenographer wonders, "Are they trying to do away with my job?"

Nowhere is this defense of prerogatives more stubborn than in the military.

Any shift of weapons, tactics, strategy which threatens to diminish somebody's authority is going to be resisted by that somebody and all his friends.

A very good idea is being circulated around Washington. An anonymous proposal, distributed from the desk of an Army Lt. General, which, in effect, says, "Let our friends fight their own battles."

The suggestion provides that the United States would supply training and equipment for foreign guerrilla forces. We would not supply men.

If democratically motivated Cubans want to recapture Cuba from the Communists we would—admittedly, openly, overtly—"hold their coats." We would supply the weapons and the training and the military know-how. They would do the fighting.

We have, unofficially, partially, secretly trained a handful of loyal forces in many Eastern European nations.

But Lt. General Arthur Trudeau wants to bring this project out into the open, do it right—large scale.

The United States, with only seven per cent of this planet's population, can least afford to spend manpower.

But every nation threatened by Communists is over-populated. They are surfeited with manpower.

If we fight with their men and our hardware, then each of us is contributing what each is best prepared to contribute.

If masses of men could decide modern wars, our allies would need no help from us. But, for the most part, the earth's masses are not only ill-equipped, they would not know how to use modern weapons if they had them.

This, General Trudeau believes, is the secret of recent Communist successes. They seek to capture Korea with Koreans, Tibet with Tibetans, Indo-China with Indo-Chinese and Africa with Africans.

Never are Soviet troops committed, except in a training or advisory capacity.

But because General Trudeau is stepping outside his own jurisdiction to make this proposal (he is Army Research and Development Chief) and because our Brass and Braid fear any downgrading of their own military departments, this worthy suggestion has been greeted by the Pentagon with a very loud silence.

Instead, our Army COS, General George Decker, demands that 42 per cent of our own sons in uniform be sent overseas—both seas—by mid-summer, "to be near possible hot war fronts."

In President Kennedy's budget message he said, "We need a greater ability to deal with guerrilla forces, insurrections and subversion."

Patriots in and refugees from Communist-dominated countries are ready and willing, but they're not able. They could, with our help, fight their own battles.

A Voice For Unorganized Workers?

By Congressman Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.)

I have been quite concerned for some time about the lack of recognition accorded unorganized labor groups and the independent unions throughout the Country, particularly on the Federal level. It has been my feeling for some time that the Congress has fallen down in its duty to this large segment of our population and, because of this, I have recently reintroduced a resolution which provides for the establishment of a committee on independent unions and unrecognized labor groups. It is my belief that such a committee is necessary and it should be comparable in dignity and in operation to the House Committee on Small Business. Small unions and small business comprise the largest portion of their respective fields by far; for this reason alone they deserve recognition.

I envision this committee as giving the small unions and unrecognized labor groups an opportunity to air their problems before an appropriate congressional forum, and giving us in Congress a better idea of the operation and needs of these groups. This, in turn, would be of inestimable value to Congress in drafting appropriate legislation to meet the problems which are presented.

I believe that experience has proven that interests which do not have a forum from which to present their views to the Congress are often lost in the shuffle. Small labor represents an estimated 30 million workers, twice the number represented by the AFL-CIO; certainly groups speaking for this large a number of Americans deserve to be heard.

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